Many buildings have a great deal of lattice-work, some of it elaborately carved. To this Chinese construction lends itself, for since the weight of the roof is carried by pillars the walls need not be substantial but can be perforated as much as the architect desires.

Chinese buildings display more variety than the preceding account with its impressions of rectilinear courts and flanking structures might indicate. The Chinese have often employed the octagonal pavilion, generally for decorative purposes. Even walls of cities and rectangular courts and buildings lend themselves to many combinations.

The architecture of much of the Yangtze Valley and the South differs in part from that of the North. The former shows a greater tendency to flamboyance, and to exaggerated curves in the roof,

The pagoda has been prominent. As we now see it, it is a Chinese development. It came, however, from Buddhism. It appears to have taken its inspiration, at least in part, from the stupa, a structure which seems originally to have been for the housing of relics of Buddhist saints, and is of Indian provenance. Pagodas began to be built in China not long after the introduction of Buddhism. At least one is extant which dates from early in the sixth century and several can be seen which were built during the T'ang and the Sung. Pagodas seldom have more than fifteen stories. The total is always uneven, for popular Buddhism sets more value by odd than by even numbers. Pagodas may be very high. One is known which towers to three hundred and sixty feet. The material varies. In some instances it has been wood, but, naturally, the structures which survive are mostly of brick or

stone. Often they are octagonal and frequently they are square, but the shape and size vary greatly. The pagoda has largely lost its close connection with Buddhism and has come to be associated with *feng shui.* It was generally under the guidance of this pseudo-science and to insure good fortune to a city or a site that the pagodas—at least the later ones—were erected. While very few, if any, have been built in recent decades, hundreds of those constructed by earlier generations are still to be seen, picturesque features of many a landscape.

Bridges are another characteristic work of the Chinese builder. A large proportion are of stone. Many have a single arch, some